The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

D R. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office No. 743 Washington Street. may24.

D R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

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HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
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GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

The Muses' Bower.

Lucille's Mistake.

The visit over, bidding her adieu,
I took my hat, and bowing low, withdrew.
Then, starting homeward, soon I missed my cane,
Retraced my steps and rang the bell again.
I heard a rush, the door flew open wide,
And with a bound Lucille was at my side:
Around my neck her lovely arms she threw,
Kissed me, ye gods! she kissed me through and through.
Stock still I stood, not daring to return
The glowing kisses that my lips did burn.
I tried to speak, and gasped, "I clean forgot—
I left my cane." She started as if shot,
And cried, with sobs she vainly tried to smother,
"Oh, dear! oh, dear! I thought 't was Dan, my brother.
What shall I do?" she asked me o'er and o'er;
I lacked the courage to say, "Do it more!"
So, looking sheepish, seized upon my stick,
And forthwith homeward trotted double quick.
When on my couch, in vain I courted sleep,
I tossed and pondered. "What wealth of love
That girl possesses other girls above!
And if a brother she should hold so dear,
What must a husband to her heart appear?"
The idea grew, and—well, to end the tale,
I sought her often, and to such avail
That ere a twelvemonth its full course had run,
I woo'd, I won her, and we twain were one.
And once I told her that my love began
The night she kissed me in mistake for Dan.
"For Dan!" she said; "why bless your stupid head,
Poor Dan was safe and snug in bed."
"You didn't know it?" "Why of course I did,"
And on my breast her blushing face she hid.
Through all these years I did not once regret
My having fallen in the trap she set.
Happy am I, and happy, too, I've made her,
Although at times I laughingly upbraid her;
And then she says, "The moral, dear, of this is,
That girls don't often make mistakes in kisses."

The Story-Teller.

In a Powder Magazine.

WE had not been many days at sea before my mind misgave me, and I began to dread an unfortunate termination to our voyage, for matters had gone wrong from the very beginning. There had been trouble with the crew, who seemed to have an idea that perennial drunkenness was the proper state of man's existence; and who, as long as sixpence lasted, obstinately refused to go on board, in many cases, having to be hauled from the wharf over the side like so much suspended animation. Then when we had been warped out in the river, and where lying awaiting the captain, we found that he had been taken suddenly and violently ill, so that a week's delay followed, ending in a fresh appointment, and the coming of a new captain—a man of quiet, genial aspect, whose presence seemed to augur a termination to our troubles, and he was welcomed accordingly.

For a merchantman outward bound is by no means the paradise existing in the minds of ardent school boys, bitten with a longing for a life at sea. Twenty-four hours of the life on boord and its discomforts effectually sickened me; but then I had chosen my vessel for reasons of economy, knowing that every five-pound note would be, perhaps, of priceless value in my new home; so I made up my mind not to be discontented, but to bear all that fell to my lot. I had taken my passage to Buenos Ayres, with the full intention of roughing it for some years to come, and therefore, I argued that it would be cowardly to turn tail at the first trouble that fell to my share. But really it was trying work, in spite of the strongest determination. The sailors were soon in that pleasant state of despondent mystery which succeeds a long debauch, and, as if giving the unfortunate passengers the credit of being the cause of their sufferings, lost no opportunity of visiting the said sufferings upon their heads: I said upon their heads, but the feet as frequently suffered, buckets of water being dashed upon them—of course accidentally—if we ventured on deck during holystoning times. We came to grief, too, over ropes, over the stowing of cargo, and in a variety of ways during those first days—our seagoing friends looked upon us as an inferior race of beings, whom, as lubbers, it is their duty to afflict. But by dint of good temper, this was all pretty well got over, in time for the rough weather we encountered down channel, and right away across the Bay of Biscay; sufficiently bad to confine us all, sick and well, below hatches for many a dreary day of pitching and tossing, with the ship's timbers groaning and creaking to a degree that seemed to threaten falling to pieces.

Picture to yourself, you who have not been on shipboard, a gloomy, low-ceiled prison, with stout beams crossing every here and there, the light stealing feebly through the little windows, the air you breathe hot, foul and stifling, the hatch above you battened down, so that, save at special times, there is no communication with the deck, and nearly every fellow passenger either bemoaning his hard fate, or else groaning as he lies in the helpless misery of sea sickness. I think that if all the miseries of a rough voyage could be foreseen those who take trips to far off lands would be greatly reduced in number.

A couple of days' respite came at last in the shape of fine weather, and in the reaction produced by the bright sunshine and the free brisk air we breathed on deck, the troubles of the past were forgotten. The captain still seemed all that was pleasant; but there was a flushed and heavy look in his countenance that I did not like, and before long I had another opinion upon the subject, for in conversation I found that the second mate had been at the same school as myself, and together we went over the old days and compared notes, as I walked the deck with him far into his watch.

The weather turned foul once more, but this time, through the mate, I contrived to stay on deck, when, to my suprise, I found that the greater part of the duty was shifted on the chief mate, the captain seldom showing himself on deck.

"Now I don't think it's from cowardice," said my friend to me, as we walked the deck that night, when the gale had somewhat moderated. "Of course this is in confidence."

I nodded.

"Well," he continued, "I don't know what to make of him; sometimes I think he is mad. How he got appointed to this ship I can't tell. Mr. Ray don't say anything, but he is one of those men who think all the more, and of course he'll be particularly careful least the captain should think that, as first mate, he is jealous because the command was not placed in his hand."

No more was then said, but before many days had passed we found that the man who had been entrusted with a fine vessel, a valuable cargo and, more than all, the lives of passengers and crew, was one of those beings who, not content with the enjoyment of the good things of this life, are in the habit of having intemperate outbreaks, when the impulse to drink, commencing perhaps with the stimulants taken in some time of peril, grows perfectly uncontrollable, and culminates at length in one of those horrible fits of mania known as delirum tremens.

It was enough to make any landsman nervous as to our fate should the heavy weather continue; but there was still the satisfaction of knowing that the two mates were thorough seamen, who would, no doubt, take upon themselves the management of the ship should there be any real danger. The feeling did not trouble me long, for, the weather again brightening, hope rose, and day after day glided pleasantly by. We saw but little of the captain, and only learned that he was confined to his cot by indisposition, the cause of this indisposition being only known to a few; but I could see that the first mate, Mr. Ray, looked more anxious than usual, and, taking the opportunity of being on deck one night, I had a long talk with my friend, to learn that the captain only recovered from one fit to seek the means for bringing on another.

"Pity we did not leave him behind altogether," I said at last.

"I've thought so a dozen times," said my friend, "for the sailing with a madman on board does not suit my book."

The days glided slowly by with varying weather. The hot latitudes were reached. There was a little horse-play as we crossed the line; then a shark was caught, and at times a dolphin or bonito; and at last, panting with the heat, we lay beneath the almost vertical rays of the sun, without a breath of wind to fill the sails as they hung from the yards, the vessel gently rolling in the swell as the sea heaved and fell without as much as a ripple visible. Rough coverings were rigged up; but in spite of all that could be done to mitigate it the heat was unbearable, beating down upon our heads and reflected from the sea, which shone like a vast mirror of polished metal. Gaping seams, with the tar oozing forth, rails and stanchions so heated that a hand could not be borne upon them, it was no wonder that we were constantly longing for the comparative cool of the night; but even then there was no time for the temperature to grow much lower before the sun once more rose, each day apparently hotter than the last.

We were seated one evening, watching the last glow of the setting sun, when Anderson, the second mate, made the remark that he thought a change was coming, and then our attention was taken up by Mr. Ray passing close by us and descending as if to the captain's cabin.

"How has he been to-day?" I said, as Mr. Ray disappeared.

"Worse than ever," was the reply. "If I were Ray I'd make a prisoner of him and take sole command. He'd be quite justified in doing so."

Further conversation was cut short by the appearance of the mate, who beckoned hastily to my companion.

"Something wrong," he exclaimed as he leaped to his feet, and quite as quick I followed him to the hatchway.

"Good Heavens, Anderson!" exclaimed Mr. Ray, "what is to be done? He is raving mad!"

"Have you no medicines?" I asked.

"Medicines? Yes; but how are we to deal with a man in his state? Just listen."

In effect, as he ceased speaking, there came from below the sound of breaking chairs, smashing glass and a noise of some one leaping from side to side of the cabin, followed by a tremendous battering at the door.

"I have locked him in," said Ray, "for he is not fit to come on deck. But get help and we will secure him and strap him into his cot."

A short consultation was held, and then it was decided to call one of the seamen, a sturdy, quiet man, and to do all as quietly as possible, so as not to alarm the rest of the passengers and crew.

Anderson fetched the old sailor, who came rolling up, turning the lump of tobacco in his mouth, and from his remarks it was evident that he had been enlightened upon the business in hand.

"Ah," he growled, "what a thing it is as any one will go on wasting precious liquors and turning blessings into poison! I knowed this would be the end of it."

"Don't preach, man," said Ray angrily, "but come along. Now, look here," he whispered, as we descended, "as soon as I open the door all step quietly in together. He'll dash at us the same as he dashed at me a while ago; but he can only tackle one man at once, so that while he is engaged the others must secure him."

We had hardly nerved ourselves for the task, and the mate was holding up his hand as a signal as he unlocked the door, when we were staggered by the sharp report of a pistol, simultaneous with which there was a dull thud close to my ear, and I started back with the knowledge that a bullet had just passed through the cabin door and whistled by my head. Then followed a loud, harsh laugh, followed by a couple more pistol shots, both of which passed through the pannel of the door.

I need hardly say that we beat a retreat directly, and as we stood once more on deck the first mate wiped the perspiration from his forehead and looked from one to the other, as much as to say, "What shall we do?"

It was, indeed a trying position, and for a few moments no one spoke. Then Mr. Ray seemed to recover himself, and said quietly and firmly:

"We should only be casting away our lives if we were to go in now. The only plan I can suggest is to watch him through the sky-light and go in when he is asleep."

"I don't think he can do any mischief in the meantime," I said, "but we must seize him soon."

"Mischief!" said the old sailor, dryly. "Well, I dunno; but what if he keeps on popping off that revolver thing? We shall be having a bullet in among the powder and a blow up."

"Powder!" I said.

"Yes; in the magazine."

"Is there powder on board?" I said, with a strange tremor in my voice, as I turned to Anderson.

"Yes, a heavy lot of it," he said, huskily; and as he spoke he glanced involuntarily in the direction of the boats.

Another shot made us all start, and now passengers and crew began to collect, eagerly asking what was wrong—questions, though, which, in dread of a rush to the boats, we forebore to answer.

The peril, though, was indeed great, for in one small cabin, especially strengthened for its reception, a large quantity of powder was stored, and if one bullet happened to pass through, the chances were that the heat evolved in its passage would explode it all, and in a moment the whole vessel would be blown to atoms.

There were two courses open to us: to seize the boats at once, and push off, or to make a bold and manly effort to subdue the mudman, in whose hands our lives seemed to hang.

The same feeling must have pervaded all our breasts as we stood looking at one another, and then I saw the old sailor wet the palms of his hands and rub them gently together.

"We must run in on him, Master Ray," he said.

"Could we not shoot him down through the sky-light?" said the chief mate; and then, as if blushing at his own proposition, he added hastily: "No, no; that would be like murder. We must dash in upon him at all risks. But what's that? Look out! He is coming on deck."

As he spoke, we heard the cabin door unlocked; then the rattling of keys and the crashing of a door, when Ray cautiously peered down the hatch; and as he kneeled there gazing down, I could see a tremor running through his whole frame, and when at last he turned to us, his voice was so husky as to be almost inaudible.

"He has got into the powder-room!" he exclaimed.

I shall never forget his countenance as he gazed up at us, fixed—rigid, to a degree. For a few moments, horror and dread of impending death seemed to have robbed him of all power. Then he sprang up, the man once more.

"Quick!" he exclaimed, "for your lives!"

Then leading the way, he dashed down the cabin stairs. We followed him, but only to find our progress arrested by the closed door, which resisted all our efforts.

"Listen!" whispered Ray; and then he continued: "Good heavens, if he were to fire now!"

The next moment there was a sound which seemed to make every nerve in my body thrill, and I frankly own that had my limbs obeyed my will, I should have rushed on deck, seized a coup or grating, and leaped over the side, for plainly to be heard came a sharp, cracking noise, and it wanted not the mate's word to enlighten us as he hissed "Lucifers!"

"Here, quick, for God's sake!" exclaimed Anderson. "Look here; we are forcing the wrong way at the door."

He dragged at it, but in vain, for a few minutes, till, running on deck, the old sailor returned in an instant with a couple of marlin spikes, which were inserted just as we once more heard the crackling of a match.

"Quick! it's for dear life!" cried Ray, and the door crashed, gave way and flew open, to reveal to us, standing perfectly unmoved by our forcible entry, the captain, holding a lighted splint to an iron-bound chest, which was already blackened and charred at the edge.

For a few moments we could none of us stir. It seemed as if on the slightest motion on our part, the chest—which I afterward learned was filled with cartridges for the supply of one of the petty armies engaged in the Paraguayan war—would explode, followed by other chests and kegs piled around. Then came the captain's low chuckling laugh, and we heard him say:

"This will drive you out, then, strong as you are."

Then, with a gesture of impatience, he threw down the burnt-out splint, took a fresh match from the box he held, and was about to strike it, when with a cry that did not sound human, Anderson leaped upon him, and with one tremendous blow struck him down, trampling on him the next moment as he applied his moist lips to the charred and smoking edge of the chest.

The captain was not stunned, though; and directly after a fearful struggle took place amid these kegs, my part being confined to the securing of the match box, which I tore from his hand, trembling as I did so, lest it would explode. Then came the loud panting breathing of the wretched man as, held down by our four strong men, he bowed his body up again and again with a power that was almost super-human.

But the danger was now passed; and without losing a moment, we dragged him out into his own cabin. Water was abundantly applied to the charred side of the box; and Mr. Ray's first act was to make the carpenter screw up the door in a way that restored confidence as every screw was driven in. I say his first act; for his second was to sit down on the deck and cover his face with his hands, and remain in that position for fully an hour.

Constant watching, binding, and the use of potent drugs placed the captain out of the reach of means to place us again in peril. But though a breeze sprang up the next day, and our well-manned ship prosperously finished her voage, I never lay down to sleep the rest of the time without a shudder, and never once dropped off without waking with a start from a horrible dream of seeing the captain, match-box in hand, applying a light to the edge of the cartridge box—*Chambers Journal.*

Reading for the Million.

Country Taverns.

I like country taverns! That is, some of them!

Some of them are good taverns for man and beast. But not good for a beast unless it had a man to care for it.

These country taverns where a big fat man plays checkers and sleeps in the bar-room in a chair beside a dog, while his pale, back-aching, sickly, over-worked wife picks chickens, washes dishes, makes dumplings, mends children's clothes, makes beds, sweeps out rooms, empties slops, patches her husband's breeches and scratches his back for her board and two calico dresses a year.

There is fun in stopping at some country taverns—

Where they have but one towel for two persons, and that towel a cotton one.

Where the windows rattle like a bag full of shin-bones struck by lightning.

Where there is a four-quart water pitcher full of settlings, and only a two quart slop vessel, and no place to empty it except in the stove.

Where the curtains to the windows were only made by spiders, and all the world can look in to see you pull off your boots and things.

Where the pillow is soft and dimpled like a fat baby's fist, and, if your ear be not covered with a postage stamp, the darned flimsey thing works into your head before morning, making you feel like a billy goat with the catarrh.

Where the feather bed is filled with hens' heads, pigs' toes, necks of parregoric vials, butternut shells, broken up pitcher handles, boot heels, spelling book covers, broken goose quills, roosters' tails and bits of carpet rags.

Where the bedstead weaves to and fro like a timothy stalk with a bumble bee on the top of it, and the entire contrivance squeaks and groans when you get in, turn over or get out, like a jackass with the mumps.

Where the under sheet was changed in June, and the upper one in January, all in the name of neatness.

Where the covers are few and too short everywhere, except in the middle, and the wind blowing through a broken glass full and furious on your threadbare head.

Where the stove in the corner is full of ashes, the wood too long for the stove, the sap not yet out of the wood, the kindling in the barn, and the boy to build the fire not yet hired.

Where the landlord comes into your room without knocking, just as you have your head hid in the folds of a night-shirt, and says, "Never mind, it's only me;" or asks if you know of anybody who wants to buy a good hotel.

Where the matches are not to be found, and the only way to call a servant is to throw a water pitcher down stairs, break a door down, cry fire, and then take your pick from the astonished folks who come to see what is up.

Where the little slice of soap smells of fish oil, so your hands washed with it makes you think your grandfather was a number 2 mackerel.

Where there is not a nail in the room on which to hang clothes, or a chair in which to sit while your wife is letting down her best back hair.

Where the only glass or tumbler in the room is an empty soup-dish, and the water for cleansing teeth is thick and ropy, like the last will and testament of a drunken politician.

Where they have rump-steak for tenderloin, melted lard for gravy, soggy potatoes and fried pork in chunks, sailing in a dish of grease, as raw as when it first came into the world.

Where the pepper-box lid drops off into your eggs, the salt is at the other end of the table, the vinegar bottle carpeted inside with flies in soak, and the crackers covered with periods—so called.

Where the pie crust is a cross between tripe and juju paste.

Where the pancakes are as white as a soap suds soaked thumb, or half filled with butter, like a boy's mouth with worms when he goeth forth to fish for bullheads.

Where the table cloth is soiled and spotted like a map of the Indian Archipelago, or a Chinese sailor just over the small-pox.

Where the molasses jug has not been cleaned since the death of John Brown.

Where the piece of meat brought on your plate is covered with grease, like a cross-cut saw on a winter morning.

Where the plates are colder than the gable end of an ice house.

Yes—I like country taverns—that is some of them.

False Friends.

The mean jealousy which hates the success and prosperity of others, eminates from very narrow souls, and causes much unhappiness. There are many who cannot endure to have others thought well of, by those whose good opinion and admiration they crave themselves; and there are many more who really intend to do right, who are weak enough to, and be influenced by slander against an old and tried friend.

If one envies and secretly traduces, while another weakly or vainly listens to slandor from the lips of a comparative stranger, against a friend of years' acquaintance—is either worthy of the sacred name of friend? Such flimsy creatures are not capable of comprehening the great significance of the term. Deceitful smiles and caressess have something cold and clammy about them, which an earnest nature almost always feels; but too often the snake coils itself around an unsuspecting heart, with its deadly sting and poison, whithers its sweetest flowers, and destroys its most sacred treasures. It is unsafe to open the heart, and allow strangers to enter—unhappiness is so apt to follow.

It is noble to rise above the attempted injuries of grovelling people; but each time one is deceived, each time a friend proves false, the honest hearted becomes a little more suspecting, with less ability to believe in such a state of perfection on earth, a real unselfish friendship

Women generally sacrifice each other in the most wholesale manner, if a man is in the question. Hoping to stand first in his estimation, many women will slander their own sex to a man—even their best lady friend.

They may not always lie in so many words, but false insinuations often cut deeper than any other weapon, and are the worst kind of lies. A person can seem to be just, so unwilling to injure another, and at the same time drop the venom which does its work effectually. Heaven defend and protect all honest people from friends who talk dreadfully mysterious things about them! They would not for the world say anything against the friend, or reveal the dreadful secret they know, but if they were to tell, what earthquakes they could cause in some houses! Knowing all they do, they have often had hard work to keep their mouth shut, when questioned about strange appearances; but they have done it, and have always defended their friend. They hope to be forgiven for the lies they have told to conceal facts, for they never told any for themselves. Oh, no!

If there is a place being kept warm for the false and deceitful, there will be fresh stirring up of the perpetual fires, and a white heat produced for the purification of such unclean souls, when they pass over to the other side.—*Elm Orlon.*

Longevity of a Good Deed.

Here is a neat little story from Kentucky: About twenty-five years ago a young man from that State took a horse-back ride to Virginia, where his father came from, and on his way he met a man and his family removing West, who were so poor as to be almost reduced to starvation. He had compassion on the wretched group, and gave them a $20 bill with which to reach their journey's end. In about fifteen years the young man received a letter from the man he had befriended, saying he was a prosperous merchant in Southern Kentucky, and enclosing a $20 bill to pay his loan. After another ten years, which included the great rebellion and its termination, he was elected to the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, and being a man of talent and influence, was chosen Speaker, in the contest for which he had noticed that a stranger, and one of the other party was his strongest supporter. His curiosity was aroused by this, and he asked the man's motive, as he never had, to his knowledge, seen him before. "Sir," replied the member, "memory will recall, when I mention it, a little scene that occurred when you were a boy on your way to Virginia. It was you who saved my wife from starvation. She told me time and again that never did a morsel of food taste so sweet, so unutterably delicious as that you gave her then. She was just six years old at that time; but when she saw your name, during the late canvass, among the prominent probable candidates for the Speakership, she laid down the law as to how I was to vote. This is all. Neither she, nor her father and mother, brothers and sisters, nor myself can ever forget you."

[For the JOURNAL.]

How Peter Green was Scared out of Getting a Wife.

BY W. H. W.

The narrative which I am about to write was told me, one bleak, cold night, in a country parlor. It was one of those nights in midwinter, when the wind sweeps over the land, making everything tingle with its frosty breath, that I was seated before a blazing fire, surrounded by a jolly half-dozen boys, and an old bachelor—Peter Green—about forty and eight years old.—It was just the kind of a night without to make those within enjoy a good story, so each of us had told his favorite story, save Mr. Green, and as he was a jolly old fellow we all looked for a jolly story. We were somewhat surprised to hear him say, "I know of no story that would interest you," so we had to find other entertainment for a while, when one of the boys told me to ask him how it happened that he never married. So I did.

"Well, gentlemen," he began, "it don't seem right for me to tell how that happened, but as it is about myself, I don't care much. You see when I was young, we had to walk as high as five miles to church and singing school, which was our chief enjoyment. But this don't have anything to do with my not getting a wife, but I just wanted to show you that we had some trouble them days in getting our sport.—John Smith and I were like brothers, or like "Mary and her little lamb." Where one went the other was sure to go. So we went to see two sisters, and as we were not the best boys imaginable, the old gentleman took umbrage, and wouldn't allow us to come near the house, so we would take the girls to the end of the lane, and there we would have to take the final kiss. That's all we got for our eight miles walk. We soon grew tired of that sort of fun, and I told John, on our way to singing school, one night, that I was going to take Sadie home, and that I was going into the house too. He said the old man would run me if I did. I told him I was going to risk it anyhow, let come what would. He said he 'would risk it if I would.' So home we went with the girls. When we got to the end of the lane I told the girls we proposed going all the way. They looked at each other in a way I didn't like too well, but said they (the old folks) would be in bed, so they didn't care if we did. They were more surprised yet when I told them we thought of going in a little while, but as all was quiet when we got to the house, we had no trouble in getting into the kitchen. Then and there we had our first court, and I made up my mind to ask Sadie to be my wife the next time I come. It was now past the turn of the night, and as we had four miles to walk, I told John we would have to be going. So we stepped out on the porch, but just as we did so the sky was lit up by lightning, and one tremendous peal of thunder rolled along the heavens and crashed along the mountain sides. Its echo had not died out in the far off vales until the rain began to pour from the garnered fullness of the clouds. We waited for it to stop until we were all sleepy, when the girls said we should go to bed in the little room at the head of the stairs which led out of the kitchen, as their father didn't get up early we could be home before the old folks were astir. So, after bidding the girls a sweet good night, and wishing them pleasant dreams, and promising them to come back on the next Saturday night, we started for bed. We didn't have far to go, as the bed stood near the head of the stairs. John was soon in bed, but as I was always a little slow, and full of curiosity, I was looking around the little room. At last I thought I would sit down on a chest which was spread over with a nice white cloth, while I drew off my boots. So down I sat, when stars of the east, I was plump into a big egg custard pie! I thought John would die laughing, for he said I had smashed that custard all to thunder and the plate right in two. You see we had to be awful quiet so that the old man wouldn't hear us. I was now ready to get into bed, so I put the light out, and picked up my boots, thinking to put them in a more convenient place, when down my one foot went through a pipe-hole, which had been covered by paper, up to my very hip. Now one part of me was up stairs while the longest part was in the kitchen. As my leg was very long, it reached a shelf which was occupied by dishes, cans, coffee-pots, etc, and turning it over, down they all went with a tremendous crash. As the girls had not retired yet, I could now hear them laugh fit to split their sides. I felt awful ashamed, and was scared until my heart was in my throat, for I expected the old man every moment. I extracted my leg from the confounded hole just in time, for the old lady looked into the kitchen, from the room door, and asked 'what all that noise was about?' The girls put her off as best they could, and I went to bed, while John was strangling himself, under the cover, to keep from laughing aloud. We soon went off into the land of dreams, with the hope of waking early. I wish I could tell you my dreams; but it would take too long. For one moment I would fancy myself by the side of Sadie, sipping nectar from her heaven-bedewed lips; the next I would be flying from the old man, while he would be flourishing his cane above his head. This all came to an end by John giving me a kick. On waking up and looking around I saw John's eyes as big as my fist, while the sun was beaming in at the window. What to do now we couldn't tell, for we heard the old man having family prayers in the kitchen. John looked out of the window and said we could get down over the porch roof. 'Get out and dress as soon as possible,' he said. So in my hurry, my feet got fastened in the bed-clothes, and out I tumbled, head foremost, turned over, and down the steps I rolled, from step to step, until I struck the door, which was fastened by a wooden button, and it giving way, out I rolled right in front of the old man! He threw up both hands, and cried, 'Lord, save us!' for he thought I was the devil. The old lady screamed until you could have heard her a mile. I was so scared and bewildered that I couldn't get up at once. It was warm weather and I didn't have any undercloth-ing on but a shirt. When I heard the girls snickering it made me mad, and I jumped up and rushed out of the door, leaving the greater part of my shirt on the old iron door latch. Off I started for the barn, and when half way through the yard the old dog set up a howl and made for me. When I got into the barn-yard I had to run through a flock of sheep, and among them was an old ram, who backed off a little and started for me. With one bound I escaped his blow, sprang into the barn, and began to climb up the logs into the mow, when an old mother hen pounced upon my legs, picking me until they bled. I threw myself upon the hay, and after John had slid down the porch post into a hogshead of rain water, he came to me with one of my boots, my coat, and one of the legs of my pants. He found me perfectly prostrated. Part of my shirt, my hat, one leg of my pants, my vest, stockings, necktie and one boot were left behind. I vowed then and there that I would never go to see another girl, and I'll die before I will."

Crossing the Desert.

One might imagine that the arid Sahara had been the bed of some great sea, and that wearying of its burden of waters had refused to hold them, and been doomed for its rebellion never more to know the blessing of its cooling and life-preserving presence. The ancients imagined that the desert was formed by wind spreading sand over the cultivated soil, and that the oases were spots of greater elevation and thus escaped, as the knolls are swept bare of sand which the drifting storm deposits in the low places. But instead of being higher than the surrounding surface, the oases are depressions, and are of such a geological formation that the water from some hidden spring is retained, and a verdure nourished which has won for them from the desert travelers the name of Islands of the Blessed. Were it not for these resting-places it would be impossible to traverse the desert even with the aid of an animal so wondertully adapted to endure the peculiar hardships, as is the camel. Supplied by nature with wonderful store-places for food and drink, it can subsist for a long time with but very slight nourishment. The hump which we in our childhood days imagined was especially provided to afford a seat for a rider, is a reservoir of fat from which the camel draws nourishment, so that sometimes when the animal comes in from a long journey, the hump is greatly diminished. The countries adjoining the desert are almost as effectually separated as if a sea rolled between, and were it not for this "Ship of the Desert," as the poetical Arabs call it, the separation would be greater. The desert is the camel's home, he can eat the scanty herbage that springs up here and there, and which no other creature would deign to touch. His foot is so adapted to the sandy ground that he can travel without difficulty where a horse would fall exhausted on the yielding soil, before half his day's journey was accomplished. But stranger still is the wonderful provision which enables these patient creatures to toil beneath the burning sun for days without drinking. They have been used in explorations in New Mexico and California, and the commander of one expedition testifies that the camels have carried water for the mules used by the men sometimes for more than a week without tasteing it themselves.

The general ignorance concerning the whole continent of Africa, and especially the desert portion of it, has afforded a strong temptation to such as have penetrated into its secrets to exaggerate them, and as we are becoming better informed, some of the traditions of the past are losing their terror. Desert journeys are certainly not luxuriously comfortable, but they are probably attended with no severer suffering than has been experienced in mountain climbing. But men are less inclined to defy obstacles under a scorching sun whose enervating rays, reflected from the burning sand, acquire terrible power, than amid a cold and bracing atmosphere.

Monsieur Pouchet graphically describes his approach to one of the deserts of upper Egypt:

"The eye only sees an unbroken sheet of burning sand. And yet upon its borders I found, having the heat of the sun, and never refreshed by a single drop of rain, numerous tufts of an asclepiad, the large, moist, velvety leaves of which glistened with freshness. It was an inexplicable problem. But this last effort of life soon disappears, and we see before us only an ocean of sand and a horizon of death. Not a cry, not a murmur is heard, and scarce even a loitering vulture devours the last fragments of some camel which has fallen on the sand, and the bleached skeleton of which will soon be added to so many others now marking out the desert routes. Not a cloud tarnishes the azure of the sky, not a breath refreshes the air; a sun, the ardor of which nothing moderates, pours down its sparkling light and fiery rays, burning even through one's clothes. The motionless and heated atmosphere tortures the face with its fiery breath, and even the sand attains an extreme heat. My thermometers being broken, I tried to ascertain the temperature by plunging my hands into the superficial layers, but at the end of a few seconds a stinging pain compelled me to withdraw them. The soil also, by reflecting the solar rays from the sparkling fragments of mica and quartz, sometimes becomes insupportably dazzling to the eye.

"Instead of the rolling waves and the cool breezes of the sea, this funeral region only gives out burning gusts and scorching blasts which seem to issue from the gates of hell; these are the *simoon* or poison wind, as the word signifies in Arabic. The camel driver knows this formidable enemy, and as soon as he sees it looming in the horizon, he raises his hands to heaven and implores Allah; the camels themselves seem terrified at its approach. A veil of reddish black invades the gleaming sky, and very soon a terrible and burning wind rises, bearing clouds of fine impalpable sand, which severely irritates the eyes, and makes its way into the respiratory organs. The camels squat down and refuse to move, and the travelers have no chance of safety, except by making a rampart of the bodies of their beasts, and covering their heads so as to protect themselves against this scourge."

It is said that entire caravans have sometimes perished in these sand-storms, and it was one of them that buried the army of Cambyses when it was traversing the desert.

The oases vary in size from such as are just large enough to afford a halting place for a small caravan, to those which are really kingdoms. Of the latter, Fezzen is one of the largest and most noted. Its population is variously estimated at from 75,000 to 150,000. The inhabitants are a mixed race, speaking a language corrupted from the Arabic. Far behind surrounding nations in civilization, they devote themselves to raising and manufacturing the most indispensable necessaries of life. Caravans from the interior of Africa to the coast make here some exchange of merchandise. Their chief traffic has been the slave-trade, Muzzuk, the principal town of Fezzan, being the great starting-point from the north for the interior of Negro-land.

The most interesting of the oases which border on Egypt is that of Siwah, the ancient Ammonium, made famous in history by the visits of Cambyses and Alexander the Great. It is

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 20, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18th, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, in the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

☞ The town elections in New York have very generally gone Republican.

☞ A national bank is about to be established in New York city, with a capital of $20,000,000.

☞ The Juniata, of the European squadron, has been ordered home, and will arrive here in June next.

☞ One of the jurors on Mayor Hall's trial, New York city, is dead. A new trial will be necessary in consequence.

☞ Hon. Thomas A. Scott is in Washington making arrangements for the erection of a magnificent depot for the Baltimore and Potomac railroad.

☞ The President has sent in to the Senate the nomination of Wm. Dissinger, to be Assessor of internal revenue for the Tenth district of Pennsylvania.

☞ The newspaper publishers and proprietors of job printing offices in London, are endeavoring to break up the Typographical Union, and a strike among compositors is imminent.

☞ Spain is uneasy. A crisis is at hand. King Amadeus is concentrating his army around the city of Madrid, disarming the National Guard, and preparing to defend his throne.

☞ On the 12th inst. the Cessna-Myers case was called up in the House of Representatives, and a resolution adopted, without discussion, declaring Hon. B. F. Myers entitled to the seat. Exit Cessna!

☞ The election in the Fifth Senatorial district, on Friday last, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Evans, resulted in the election of Mr. Waddell, the Republican candidate.

☞ Could any body tell us where the *State Journal* stands precisely on the Local Option question? If we are not sadly mistaken it is a little mixed. Pray, friend Forney, how do you take yours? It can't be a good article.

☞ The new regulations in the General Order System of the New York Custom House do not give satisfaction. The exactions of Leet and Stocking have not been abated. A. T. Stewart & Co. are about to sue those worthies for over charges.

☞ Garvey, the plasterer, who figured so conspicuously as the plasterer of the Tammany Ring, New York City, has astounded his partners in infamy by flinging his mud the other way. The result is, that the ring is on the highway to Sing Sing.

☞ We had the pleasure of taking an attentive and indefatigable member of the Legislature by the hand the other day.—He looks as if Harrisburg agreed with him. He assures us that all is well in that the Republicans are making a good record.

☞ We observe that a number of papers throughout the State have pronounced in favor of Hon. John Scott for the Vice Presidency. Certainly no man will be mentioned in the National Convention more eminently worthy of this high position.—*Bedford County Press.*

☞ The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* wants more Bates' Histories. It seems to us that a paper that is as much opposed to jobbery, as the *Dispatch* claims to be, ought to be satisfied with the amount of money already expended in this way to little or no purpose. This new demand *bates* us.

☞ Fisk is dead and the Erie ring has busted. Jay Gould was not equal to the emergency, and, on the 11th inst., his power was overthrown in a few minutes and the Erie Railway released of the dreadful incubus which has so long hung upon it. Gen. John A. Dix was chosen President. Exit Jay Gould!

☞ It gives us pleasure to see our old friend, Hon. Ed. Scull, editor of the Somerset *Herald*, named prominently in connection with the Auditor Generalship. No man has labored more ardently for Republican principles than our friend, and there is no one that we would sooner see nominated and elected to this position than he.

☞ The Governor has appointed C. D. Brigham, editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, Auditor General for the term of three years. The matter has been referred to the Judiciary Committee in the Senate. We believe this appointment to be all wrong, as there was no vacancy to fill until the expiration of Hartranft's term or his resignation.

☞ Col. Jordan's prospects for the Gubernatorial nomination are growing brighter every day. Lancaster instructed for him, on last Saturday a week, by a vote of two to one for Hartranft. The North-west is standing up for him handsomely also. We want his friends to keep cool and to refrain from throwing mud at any of his competitors. He can afford it.

☞ The Erie ring has at last been broken, and the road is once more in the hands of honest men. Jay Gould has been unceremoniously removed from the presidency, and Gen. John A. Dix appointed in his place. The triumph is equal to that achieved over the Tammany ring, and the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic are congratulating the shareholders on this auspicious event. The stock will go up.

IS JAPAN OPEN for the ADMISSION of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION?

Stimulated by the noble ambition of emulating the most civilized nations, an Imperial Japanese Embassy, commissioned by the Mikado himself, comes to America in a most friendly spirit, assuring the President of the United States that they are authorized to consult with this American Government "on all international questions," directing their efforts "to promote and develope wider commercial relations and draw into closer bonds the strong friendship already existing between our respective people." "Thus" say our distinguished visitors, "we hope to gain fresh impulse in the paths of progress, gaining good from every form of civilization."

In the same generous spirit with which these distant *neighbors* come to us, they are received by the Chief Magistrate of this Nation, who said to them: "The objects which you say have given rise to your mission, do honor to the intelligence and wisdom of your sovereign;" and he adds:

Our experience leads us to believe that the wealth, the power and the happiness of a people are advanced by the encouragement of trade and commercial intercourse with other powers, by the elevation and dignity of labor, by the practical adaptation of science to the manufactures and the arts, by increased facilities of frequent and rapid communication between different parts of the country, by the encouragement of emigration, which brings with it the varied habits and diverse genius and industry of other lands, by a free press, by freedom of thought and of conscience, and a liberal toleration in matters of religion not only to citizens, but to all foreigners resident among us.

The spirit manifested in this interchange of sentiment is full of encouragement not only to commercial enterprise, but for those who, under the heavenly commission, have gone, or propose to go out "to preach the Gospel to all the world."

Yet it would seem, after reading the reports from Japan for some months past, that the Imperial Government of that country is hostile to the introduction of Christianity, and forbids its subjects from embracing the Gospel under pain of death.

Mr. Gulick, one of the faithful missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, was sent to Japan, a short time since, to aid in opening the way for the introduction of the Protestant religion in that country. He writes, July 1, 1871:

"Last night was to us one of novel experience in missionary life. We had been kept awake late with a sick child, when at midnight we heard Mr. Greene, Mr. Gulick's associate, who lives a quarter of a mile from us, speak at the window upon the street, and ask to be admitted. He came to inform us that one who had a short time since been in his service had awakened him at the midnight hour, to communicate the intelligence, that an hour or so before, *my* faithful teacher, who had been with me three months, and with Mr. Greene for more than a year previously, had been, with his wife, arrested by officers of the Government.

"Yeinoski is a literary man of quiet demeanor, much dignity, and good sense. He had formerly been the keeper of a circulating library at Yeddo, and accompanied Mr. Greene to this place as his teacher. He has been very steadily in our employ, and was here yesterday. It is evident that his only crime is that of being too near us, and imbibing our ideas of Christianity. We have thought him a Christian, and Mr. Greene was hoping ere long to admit him to church membership,—his first convert from heathenism.

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Under date of July 8, Mr. Gulick writes:

"We learn from native acquaintances, that Yeinoski and his wife were, two or three days since, removed from the temporary lock-up and lodged in the common jail, where only those who have received sentence are confined. We conclude that the farce of a trial or examination has taken place, and that they have been condemned.

"It seems almost incredible, and quite unendurable, that right from beneath our roof, in the full light of the nineteenth century, and right at this spot, where the full tide of the commerce of the Christian world is surging up to our very doors, a person should be condemned as a felon for merely hearing and believing in Christianity; but such is the fact. In our opinion a more orderly and inoffensive person lives not in Japan, than Yeinoski.

"The Imperial Government has issued a notification, which has been published in the 'Hiogo News,' of July 5th, 1871, one clause of which reads as follows: 'The laws anent (about) religion must be strictly observed; and people are ordered to complain if any one speaks to them about the Christian religion, or attempts to persuade them to take it up.'

"Yeinoski has certainly been spoken to about the Christian religion, has spent a part of the day, for months, in copying the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John, as translated by Dr. Hepburn, and has not made complaint to the proper authorities. His guilt is of course clear. What crime his poor wife has been guilty of we know not, unless it be that her husband may have spoken to her in regard to Christianity and she has not made complaint against him."

"Eighteen months before," says Mr. Gulick, "*four thousand* Roman Catholic Christians were arrested at Nagasaki, who have ever since been suffering untold horrors in the various dungeons in which they have been confined."

Under date of July 15, Mr. Gulick writes:

"Again, yesterday, Mr. Greene and myself called at the government office, and had, by appointment, an interview with the Vice Governor of this port. He stated that Yeinoski had been arrested at the orders of the Danjodai, or secret police, of the Imperial Government, and that the local authorities knew nothing whatever of the cause of the arrest or of the charges laid against him; that he had been taken to Osaka where he would be tried by the court of the Danjodai. This Danjodai is the system of secret espionage which pervades the whole empire, and which is doubtless one of the most efficient arms of the Central Government.

"The inquisitors have carried off this harmless and helpless man to Osaka, where he has neither friends nor kindred, and where they may torture or sentence him as may suit their temper. Thus at a midnight hour, our only and faithful follower has been swept into that inquisition from which none have, as yet, returned or escaped.

"If this case of persecution shall help to awaken interest at home in the cause of religious toleration, or if it should help the American Minister to see the character of this intolerance, and so prepare his mind for decisive action at the revision of the treaties next July, it may serve the end designed by Providence in permitting the wicked a short triumph."

In another letter dated July 31, 1871, Mr. Gulick says:

"Upon my arrival in this country, witnessing the apparant freedom of intercourse between foreigners and natives, I failed to see, as now, the determined and active hostility of the Government towards every form of Christianity."

An officer, apparently of high rank, called upon Mr. Greene, desiring to converse with him upon several subjects. They held converse for three hours. He made many inquiries in regard to the Christian religion; desired to know the difference between Roman Catholics and Protestants; the comparative number of these two divisions; and also the distinctive features of the various sects among Protestants. He asked Mr. Greene if we knew the cause of Yeinoski's arrest, and said that the authorities would treat him well, but that they would not be likely to release him soon. Mr. Greene said that when the treaties with Christian nations were revised, in July, 1872, we thought they would insist upon a clause granting full religious toleration. He inquiringly replied,—'And what if Japan should refuse to grant it? What would the Christian nations do about it? Would they go to war?' Mr. Greene thinks that this caller was sent by the Governor, partly perhaps to sooth our fears in regard to the safety of Yeinoski, and thus at once prevent our great solicitude for him, and relieve himself of our importunity in regard to him.

SHALL CHRISTIAN POWERS REMONSTRATE?

Mr. Greene, of the Japan mission, having heard that some persons object to any effort to secure action on the part of Christian governments to prevent persecution in Japan, wrote on the subject, October 17, 1871, expressing his surprise at the objections, and saying:

"No missionary in Japan, I presume, desires any civil officer of any government, in his official capacity, even to recommend Christianity, much less persistently to urge its adoption, or to claim for us the slightest privilege because we are its representatives. We desire to be entirely free from any connection with the civil power, as religious teachers.

"But the case in hand is very different. Here are some 3,000 or more poor people, men, women, and children, imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, simply because they have refused to desecrate, at the command of government, some emblem of Christianity, or to worship at some particular heathen shrine. They are guilty of no crime of which human governments have any right to take cognizance; yet they are dying by hundreds because of the cruelty of the government. We ask the interference of foreign powers, not on the ground that they are Christians, but on the ground of humanity; because they are most shamefully and barbarously treated.

"The people of America are, we fear, deceived by the glowing newspaper articles, which are from time to time written about Japan, in which much is made of the liberality of the present government, its similarity to that of America or England, etc. Great changes are taking place here, but it must be remembered that the object in view is rather a return to the customs of the golden age of Japanese history, when the Mikado was everything, when there was no Tycoon nor Daimio so powerful that there was any danger of his aiming at such dignity.

"The avowed maxim of the Japanese ministry is that the government is for the sake of the Mikado, and that the good of the people is purely a secondary matter.

"Much encouragement seems to be drawn from the fact that the government has continued to support two or three young men in America who have become Christians, and has intimated to them that it did not intend to interfere with their religion. It seems to us all, here, that it is much safer to judge of the disposition of the government by its acts towards those who are within its power completely, than towards those at a distance, whom, for very obvious reasons, it would not be for their interest to persecute even by withdrawing their support. I have mentioned this matter to several who have been long in Japan, and they have said at once,—'Wait until these young men return home before you base any important inferences on their present liberal treatment.' At all events, it does not avail much for my poor old teacher, that two or three young Japanese, 7,000 or 8,000 miles away, are allowed to profess their faith in Christ, and yet receive their pay regularly, from the same government which now oppose him.

"One great reason why we hope that this pretest of Christian powers, if solemnly made, will be made available, is the growth of quite a large party in favor of toleration among the officers of the government, and others of the educated class. This power within, in conjunction with one without the state, may, and we believe will do much for religious toleration. Another reason is, that since the final withdrawal of power from the Daimios, four of the inkiyo Daimios (those who before abdicated in favor of their sons or other relatives) have been called to act as a kind of privy council to the Mikado, and one of these four princes has been for a long time an avowed friend of religious freedom."

On the 17th of November, 1871, Mr. Gulick wrote a letter to the Mission Board, in which he refers to his late teacher in these words:

"In regard to Yeinoski's fate, we as yet know nothing definite."

This is the latest intelligence received from Mr. Gulick. But his letter presents a view of civil changes rapidly taking place in that Empire which cannot but encourage anticipations of a brighter future for Christian Missionary enterprise in that country. The writer says:

"The rapidity with which foreign ideas, or the thoughts, manners and customs of other Nations are being adopted is—as one on the ground has expressed it—enough to take one's breath away. These changes are mostly political, but reach and affect all classes of society, and are the result, mainly, of the adoption by those who hold the reins of government, of ideas gained from abroad through the different embassies sent out by the government, and by the many individuals, who have received, or are now receiving, a greater or less degree of education in Europe and America. The influence of the representatives of foreign governments resident here, of the foreign communities at the open ports, and of the missionaries, is all doubtless, conducive to the progress of ideas and to the work of transformation and reconstruction; which is going forward at railroad speed."

Mr. Gulick gives further evidence in his letter of the wonderful changes for the better now occuring in Japan, and closes with the following important inquiry and declaration:

"Are we to see full religious liberty granted at the time of the revision of the treaties next July? *We certainly may have such a blessing, and can have it if the representatives of the Christian governments at that time insist upon it, as they will upon matters affecting commercial interests.*"

The higher civilization at which the Government and people of Japan are aiming, is in itself the strongest guarantee that could be desired that religious toleration will be conceded, and that the Missionary will not only be safe, but will be welcomed to that country, and his teachings received with earnest pleasure.

The Rev. Mr. Davis writes from Japan, (Dec. 16, 1871), to the Missionary Rooms, in Boston, noting the cheering intelligence that

"A report has just reached us that a majority of the Constitutional Council of the Empire, now in session at Yeddo, *have voted in favor of religious toleration.*"

Further evidence of the interest beginning to be felt in that country on the subject of the Christian religion may be drawn from the following occurrence, the truth of which is vouched for by the Rev. Mr. Atkins, pastor of the St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C.: "Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister resident at Washington, engaged a competent person to prepare, for the use of his government and people, a brief but comprehensive history of the United States. The work was completed and the manuscript brought to him a few days before the arrival of the Embassy, to be put into the hands of the Japanese translator. Mr. Mori requested the author to read the manuscript, slowly, in his hearing, that he might become familiar with its contents. Upon reading through the chapter upon the Christian religion, as received and practiced in this country, Mr. Mori stopped the author, and said: "That is good; but *I want you to put in more about Jesus; my people wish to learn about the religion of Jesus.*". The request was cheerfully complied with.

These facts are conclusive as to the sentiments of the central government in reference to Christianity. The arrest and imprisonment of Yeinoski and his wife was probably one of the last acts of proscription for religious grounds.

But the churches in America should not trust wholly to the change of sentiments in Japan. Its greatest importance, just now, consists in the opportunity it will afford for successful treaty negotiations upon the subject of Christianity. Nor is it safe to leave the matter wholly to the officials of our own Government, to secure treaty rights on the subject. Each church throughout the entire country should take up the subject at a special evening meeting for the purpose, and prepare addresses to his Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, on the subject, and enclose it to Embassador IWAKURA, at Washington, with a friendly letter to himself, asking him to cause the addresses to be laid before his Government. This Embassy is not now authorized to make treaties with the United States or European Governments, but another will follow them for that purpose. In the meantime the Mikado and his Counsellors would be glad to receive an expression of public sentiment from the people of this country upon the subject of Christianity. Now is the time. "The people," says Mr. Davis, "are eager to learn all that civilized nations have to teach them. They are learning English so fast that one of the Missionaries at Yokohama, who has been ten years on the ground, told me that he thought that within twenty years men could go all through the Empire and preach the Gospel to the listening masses in the English language. This is not to be expected, but all the signs of the times here seems to show that this Nation is ready to be *born in a day;* and that day may dawn any month."

And in closing his letter to the Missionary Board, at Boston, Mr. Davis says:

"Send on the men. Don't let any turn aside to other fields who wish to come to Japan." WHO WILL GO?

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The Commissioners of the National Centennial Exposition of 1876, have been in session, several days, in Philadelphia, taking preliminary steps to commence the great enterprise they have in view. Fairmount Park has been selected as the site of the buildings. The main building will contain not less than fifty acres of floor. Mr. Cleveland, one of the Commissioners, at the closing meeting, last week, said that, "From the International Exhibition of 1876, the education of skilled labor, in this country at least, is to take a new departure." We shall have collected on that occasion the greatest exposition of manufactures, in the highest perfection of art, that has ever been brought together in the history of the world. As Mr. Cleveland suggests, England will make liberal contributions, and among them we will have the very perfection of art in iron, steel, cotton and woolen manufactures. Shall we not, in a friendly rivalry, equal her in the standard of excellence of her products? From France will come articles of taste and utility, exquisite in design and perfect in execution. Our own silk products, it is believed, will equal the best French specimens. Russia will furnish iron and leather such as no other country has yet learned to produce. From Berlin and Munich will come artistic productions in iron and bronze, and from Switzerland her unequalled wood carvings and watch work. There will be nothing, however, to excel American watches. From Bohemia shall come the perfection of glass-blowing, and musical instruments from the Black Forest. From the people of poor old Spain, to whose daring and public spirit nearly four centuries back we owe the possibilities of this hour, shall come the evidence of aforetime greatness now unhappily faded away for want of education amongst the mass of her people. From Nineveh and Pompeii the evidences of a buried past. The progress of the applied arts will be shown from all Europe. From China her curious workmanship, the result of an accumulated ingenuity reaching back beyond the time when history began. Matchless woodwork from Japan and from India, her treasures rare and wonderful. Turkey and Persia shall bring their gorgeous fabrics, to diversify and stimulate our taste. The Queen of the East, passing the Suez canal, shall cross the great deep, and shall bow her turbaned head to this young Giant of the West, and he shall point her people to the source of his vast powers—the education of all the people.

Younger than all these nations, yet it is hoped the United States will not be behind either of them in the exhibition of products of her skill and industry which will rival in workmanship and utility the most attractive and meritorious products of other countries.

Preparations for this great Centenniary Exposition have been commenced none too soon to make it a success. The Commission, who have closed their preliminary meetings, will come together again on the 22d of May, in Philadelphia, and subsequently from time to time as the work may require. At the meeting in May, Commissioners will be present from nearly every State in the Union. The Commission are confident of entire success in this commendable enterprise, the benefits of which will be confined to no one country, but will be felt in the great centres of both hemispheres of the globe.

BEECHER ON GRANT.

Henry Ward Beecher is good authority in politics as well as in theology. Of Gen. Grant, in view of his fitness for the important position he fills, Mr. Beecher, in last week's *Christian Union*, says:

"It is objected to Gen. Grant that he has no power to control his party. But, who among all the eloquent Senators has shown any such power? They are mighty to divide but powerless to conciliate or consolidate. No one is a leader of men who has not the power to conciliate, or to compel unity. Has there appeared among all the so-called chiefs of the Republican party any man who thinks so broadly, and has such gifts of leadership as win and hold men together without any sense of servile submission? We have good men. But those who can conciliate are not strong. Those who are strong of thought and scholarship and political knowledge have not the slightest talent for uniting men. They are disintegrators. They grind well, but do not know how to knead. Who among all of the politicians and statesmen has shown himself a good leader? An able speech is not able generalship. Good oratory is not good management. Gen. Grant may not be a good political leader, as compared with an ideal leader, but as compared with those around him he is the best of the whole."

PETROLEUM FIRE IN SMELTING.

Experiments with petroleum as a fuel in smelting have been tried in St. Louis, with very gratifying results. A lot of pig iron, which had been smelted with Illinois coal and had proved almost worthless, was treated with petroleum fire, and in a single hour was converted into iron of the finest quality, closely resembling steel. Common mountain pig iron, it is claimed, may, by a single application of petroleum fire in the puddling furnace, be made into the best flange boiler iron.

These experiments were made with temporary apparatus, and under embarrassments not calculated to develope their full value.

☞ The *Globe* has been very extravagant in its demands for Reform for the last few weeks. It has been thrusting its puny lance into the Republican Party, from a rear stand-point, but its olfactories have not been startled by any more obnoxious odors than those which usually monopolize the atmosphere in which it exists, consequently it backs square down in the last issue There is to be no Reform Party after all! Bah! The *Globe* is beginning to realize that it don't amount to much.

☞ Huntingdon is to have a new party—a "Reform Party." Daddy Lewis of the *Globe*, is to be "Bell sheep." He is getting his harness ready now. Encouraged by the example of Aleck McClure, Daddy and his handful of disappointed place hunters and political soreheads, are moving to help the Democracy into full possession of "old Huntingdon." This is the prime object of the move,—the cry of reform being a shadowy excuse for selling out, body and breeches to the enemy. If reform is needed, it is among those *pseudo* Republicans who are trying to break up the only party that ever can accomplish needed reform.—*Bedford County Press.*

☞ The bill which recently passed the Illinois Legislature, says the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, authorizing cities, incorporated towns and townships to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms, is now a law, having been signed by the Governor, and any or every town in the State may now, by levying a small tax, establish a free library. This law, if taken advantage of by the people, will prove of incalculable public benefit. Would not a liberal free library system be likely to prove an invaluable adjunct to our own system of popular education?

☞ "New Hampshire," says a Democratic cotemporary, "is joined to her idols." This is a modest way of admitting a defeat. New Hampshire, the first gun of 1872, has been handsomely captured from the enemy, and the election of *Straw* "shows which way the wind blows." The mails, in that direction, were loaded down, for weeks, with the speeches of Sumner, Schurz & Co., but the sore-heads have been beaten and Grant's administration endorsed. The reform has commenced.

☞ Huntingdon county, by the New Congressional Apportionment Bill, is attached to the counties of Blair, Cambria and Somerset, making the twentieth district. This is a wholesome district. It settles the question of "Reform" party. The "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" policy has been "knocked all to smithereens." The stock of Speer & Co. is selling below par. "Some tings," as Hans Britman would say, "has got gasmasht!"

☞ The Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, of the 14th inst., says:

"Senator Scott's name is looming up as a candidate for Vice-Presidency. We understand that the Ohioans propose to urge the name of ex-Governor Dennison, with the idea that he will get a large complimentary vote. Why not our delegates arrange with those of Ohio, that after their candidate has his vote, all join, to nominate Senator Scott. This will make a strong ticket, besides being a proper recognition of the merits of our Senator. It is among the probabilities that in the fight between Colfax and Wilson, a third man may come in. If so, Pennsylvania should be represented."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1872.

Sherman Lectures the Senate—Appropriation for the Civil Service—The Tariff—The Japanese—Compensation to Lady Nurses in the Late War—Congressional Republican Committee—Proposed State of Deseret—The Sunday Chronicle—Investigating Committees.

THE U. S. SENATE REBUKED.

The Senate of the United States has been employing its time in profitless debates, and in appointing committees of investigation, where nothing of the kind is required, merely to gratify those soreheads, anti-Grant republicans, who through a factious spirit, are thus using their influence in order, if possible, to defeat the re-nomination of President Grant. They have however succeeded only in delaying the regular business of the Senate. In a debate a few days ago, Mr. Sherman said he had prepared a record which he would ask the Senate to hear. The Senate had spent three weeks in debating a resolution for an investigation of the New York custom-house; it had spent three weeks in defeating amnesty; it had spent three weeks in discussing the sale of arms; it had passed no bill of any importance, no bill relating to taxes or tariff, no appropriation bill. All it had done was to pass a resolution for final adjournment.

The House in the mean time had passed eight appropriation bills, an amnesty bill, and a tariff bill, and are now ready to propose a revenue bill.

The Senate will now, it is hoped, press forward the regular business, and get through the appropriations and other important measures without any further unnecessary delay.

$50,000 FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

The Senate has voted $50,000 to carry out the civil service project. It is thought the bill will be defeated in the House.

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House, is busy upon the tariff. They will not, however, be prepared to report to the House for several days. It is believed the committee will recommend a small reduction of the duty on iron and steel,—and a larger reduction of duty on coal and salt.

THE JAPANESE.

The different members of the Embassy are busily employed in the Departments collecting information. Mr. Ross A. Fish, of the State Department, has been detailed to instruct the *attaches* of the Embassy in our system of finance.

Louis Boehmer, a well-known agriculturist of Rochester, N. Y., has been engaged by the Japanese Government to take charge of the practical details of a bureau of agriculture at Yeddo. The same Government had already secured H. M. Miller, United States Customs Appraiser at San Francisco, and Matthew Scott, Customs Examiner at that port, to assist in organizing a customs service for Japan. These three gentlemen sailed for Yokohama March 1.

COMPENSATION.

The Senate Military Committee have agreed to report favorably upon Dr. Mary Walker's bill, to give to volunteer lady nurses during the late war twenty dollars per month.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Congressional Union Executive Committee has perfected its organization by selecting a finance committee and treasurer. The following is the committee: Senator Chandler, chairman; Senator Cameron, Representatives Ketchum, Halsey and Starkweather. W. S. Huntington, Esq., cashier First National Bank, was elected treasurer.

THE STATE OF DESERET.

The Morman Committee of the Utah Constitutional Convention, consisting of ex-Congressman Fitch, ex-Secretary Fuller, and Elder George Q. Cannon, have come to Washington to submit the proposed Constitution of the State of Deseret to Congress.

THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE.

J. W. Forney, Jr., offers his half of the *Sunday Chronicle* for sale. He has left Washington and returned to his old position as managing editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

The following Congressional Investigating Committees are now in session in Washington:

The Senate Committee to inquire into alleged abuses in the New York Custom House.

Senate Committee to inquire into the sale of arms.

House Committee on the same.

House Committee investigating the affairs of the Navy Department.

House Committee to inquire into the substitution of Seneca sandstone for other stone as per contract in the foundation of the new War Department building.

These Committees have originated in opposition to the administration. Some of them, such as the Custom House and Seneca sandstone Investigations, originated in a desire by the opposition to implicate the President. The sale of arms inquiry and also that of the navy involve charges against members of his Cabinet. The administration will be very thoroughly overhauled, and the result will be that the administration will be sustained, and established more firmly in the confidence of the people than ever before.

N. H. P.

The Congressional Apportionment.

Following is the bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to serve in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-six districts, as follows:

First—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Second—First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

Third—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fourth—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-first wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fifth—Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Nineteenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Sixth—Bucks and Montgomery counties.

Seventh—Berks and Lehigh counties.

Eighth—Northampton, Carbon, Wayne, Pike and Monroe counties.

Ninth—Chester and Delaware counties.

Tenth—Luzerne county.

Eleventh—Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia, and Susquehanna counties.

Twelfth—McKean, Potter, Tioga, Cameron and Lycoming counties.

Thirteenth—Dauphin, Northumberland, Montour, Snyder and Union counties.

Fourteenth—Lebanon and Schuylkill counties.

Fifteenth—Lancaster county.

Sixteenth — York, Cumberland and Adams counties.

Seventeenth—Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Perry and Juniata counties.

Eighteenth—Clearfield, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin and Elk counties.

Nineteenth—Indiana, Armstrong Jefferson and Clarion counties.

Twentieth—Blair, Cambria, Somerset and Huntingdon counties.

Twenty-first — Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

Twenty-second—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying south of the Monongahela river.

Twenty-third — Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty second, Twenty third wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying between the Monongahela and rivers, with the First, Second, Third Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth, wards of Alleghhey City, and all that portion of the county lying north of the river.

Twenty-fourth — Beaver, Washington and Butler counties.

Twenty-fifth — Mercer, Crawford and Lawrence counties.

Twenty-Sixth—Venango, Forest, Warren and Erie counties.

New Advertisements.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 613 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street, Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, April 8, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right title and interest of James Saxton, one of the defendants, of, in and to Lot No. 75, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Hill street, and extending back, at right angles, two hundred feet to Allegheny street, adjoining lot of George Schaffer on the west, and lot of Thomas Carmon, on the east, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house, fronting on the said Hill street, forty feet and extending back forty feet, having on the east end and fit. a large storeroom, seventeen feet by thirty-eight feet, and a back wareroom, (the store room now being occupied by Benj. Jacobs,) and necessary outbuildings.

ALSO, a two-story log dwelling house, fronting on the said Allegheny street, thirty feet, and extending back twenty-five feet, with a one-story kitchen, also, a three-story plank warehouse, sixteen feet by thirty-two feet, and a small stable and wood house.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to Lot No. 290, in the said borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Mifflin street, and extending back at right angles, two hundred feet, to Church street, adjoining lot of Thomas Strickler on the west, and Bath street, having thereon erected a two-story log house, with a kitchen thereunto attached, and other outbuildings.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to a lot of ground, situate in the village of Smithfield, in the township of Walker, No. —— in the plan of the said village, fronting on the old turnpike road, leading from Huntingdon to Alexandria, eighty feet, and extending back at right angles one hundred and sixty feet, adjoining——on the west, and Alexander Port on the south and east, having thereon erected a double two-story log dwelling house, and other improvements.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to a lot of ground, situate in the said village of Smithfield, and township aforesaid, adjoining the Juniata river on the north, lands of A. P. Kennedy on the west, and the said old turnpike road, leading from Huntingdon to Alexandria, on the south, having thereon erected a frame stable and other improvements.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to an unimproved tract of land, situate in the township of Tod, in the county of Huntingdon, warranted and surveyed in the name of Francis Mowan, containing three hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Saxton & W. A. Saxton, partners, lately trading as J. & W. Saxton.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of R. F. Coplin and John S. Johnston, in all that certain tract of land situate in Penn township, bounded by lands of Jesse Snare, John S. Isett, and others, containing one acre and seventy-eight perches, and having thereon erected a two-story plank house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of R. F. Coplin and John S. Johnston.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate in the village of M'Connellstown, bounded on north by Main street or public road, on the east by lot of John Johnston, and on the south and west by other lands of the defendant, G. H. Lang, containing about one-half acre, having thereon a tannery building and bark house, vats, &c., and stable, "known as "Lang's Tannery."

ALSO, all that certain tract of land, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the tannery above described, bounded on the north by the said tannery property, and lands of Joseph M'Coy; on the east by a tract of land bought by said Lang from Jos. M'Coy, by articles of agreement, on the south and west by lands of Thomas Hamer, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, being cleared and under fence, but having no buildings thereon, except a small ice house.

ALSO, all that certain tract of land, adjoining the village of M'Connellstown, bounded on the north by the Huntingdon and Bedford road, on the east and south by lands of Milton Sangree, and on the west by lands of William States, containing about sixteen acres, being under fence but having no buildings thereon, and being the same lands bought by said Lang from A. B. Sangree and wife by deed.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George H. Lang.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Lewis Smawley and Eliza Smawley, of, in and to a certain two-story dwelling house, having a front of sixteen feet and a depth of twenty feet, situated on Lot No. 55 in the recorded plan of the borough of Mount Union, within the said county of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Pennsylvania Avenue, and extending back along Lafayette st., one hundred and thirty feet to Centre street, together with the ground covered by said building, and so much of the ground as belong to said building.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lewis and Eliza Smawley.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground situate in the village of Manor Hill, Barree township, fronting on Main street, or public road, sixty feet, and extending back to an alley one hundred and twenty feet, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Amanda M'Alister.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Coalmont, fronting on Schell street, fifty feet, and extending back at right angles one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, joined on the west by lot of Richard Owens, and on the east by an alley, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David and Ann Lewis.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of William Hatfield, of, in and to a certain building, located on a lot or piece of ground, situate in Portst

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 20, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 309, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plankett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Be vigilant.

Pay as you go.

Trade is money.

Don't lend your paper.

Read your home paper.

Never "fool" in business.

The juveniles play marbles.

Do not kick every stone in the path.

The last day of March will be Easter.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Winter still lingers in the lap of spring.

Pay strict attention to your own affairs.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

The Methodist Ministers are off to Conference.

Sunday last was "St. Patrick's day in the morning."

Some of the street crossings are in terrible condition.

The question of the day—"Do you know who has a house for rent?"

Mr. H. G. Fisher now occupies his palatial residence on Hill street.

Going fast—The Carpets at Brown's Carpet Store, bought before the advance in prices. 2t

Anna E. Dickinson lectures in Tyrone on the evening of the 5th of April.

"Ireland as it is," at Yenter's Hall, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Lancaster county has a steer that kicks the beam to the tune of 4,000 pounds.

Large numbers of our citizens visited the scene of the wrecked cars on Sunday last.

Above all things be neat. Dainty precision and freshness is as essential to a woman as a flower.

A slight fire occurred at the saloon of Agent Africa, on Allegheny street, on Thursday afternoon last.

The New York Branch Store has left and the store room is now occupied by Smucker, Brown & Co.

By "paddling his own canoe," slightly in advance of competing water craft, Ward has made $11,000 during the past three years.

Since ladies have taken to using newspapers for bustles, publishers complain that their fair subscribers are more in ar-*rears* than before.

A large force of workmen have been busy for several days, clearing away the *debris* of the wreck at the foot of the Huntingdon dam.

Newport has the reputation of having any amount of small-pox, while we doubt very much whether she has above two or three cases.

Emanuel Shaffner was convicted of murder in the first degree, in the Dauphin county court, last week, for the killing of his wife by poison.

Samuel Moore, of Porter township, dropped dead, in his barn yard, on Tuesday last. The supposition is that he was the victim of heart disease.

There was a false alarm of small-pox, a few days ago. The party, said to have been afflicted with the loathsome disease, was brought from Harrisburg to Portstown. It was only measles.

Brother Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard* has ordered a power press, and intends increasing the dimensions of the "gay and incomparable."

The first shad of the season were brought to this place last week. They were about the size of a Juniata "stonetoter," and sold rapidly at $1,10 a pair.

If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whisky.—*Exchange.*

And if you want to kill a live man, put whisky into him.

A poor demented creature, named Jake Stine, has been circulating about town for a week past, frightening women and children by his peculiar antics.

Saxton Barry died very suddenly, at Saxton, Bedford county, a week or two ago. Since then his aged mother, has also died. She was the widow of a minister.

Bark Ridge School House, in Henderson township, was fired on last Wednesday night. Fortunately the fire was discovered, before much mischief was done, and extinguished.

Gen. Williamson showed us a number of experiments, a few days ago, with a fire proof paint which stood the tests perfectly. A patent has been obtained and it will soon be put in market.

A man in Stroudsburg, discovered that powder fried in lard was good for boils. He tried it. The stove cover went up through the roof and the stove is in the cellar. He was deceived in his lard, he says.

The Huntingdon *Globe* is opposed to the general advertising law. Reason—it hasn't got as large a circulation as the *Journal.*—*Standard.*

That's what's the matter, Traugh.

Charley Gray, a resident of this place, and employed as a brakeman on the local freight between this place and Altoona, had one of his feet badly crushed, in the neighborhood of Tyrone, one day last week.

We saw a splendid canary bird, the other day, that would strike up the most thrilling notes whenever the sewing machine was in motion. He took it to be a Singer. If you want a Singer, go to Blair's Book Store.

The roof of the frame building on the corner of Fifth and Allegheny streets, and occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop, by Mr. Philip Brown, was discovered to be on fire at an early hour this morning. Fortunately it was subdued before much damage was done.

The spirit of improvement seems to have laid hold of the newspaper men in the Juniata valley. The *Monitor*, Bloody Run *Press*, and Hollidaysburg *Standard* have all ordered power presses, and the epidemic has even seized our old fogy neighbor of the *Globe*, who has concluded to give his paper the more appropriate title of "Red Front Advertiser."

John Houck, who has been convicted for committing a rape, and who has broken jail three times, was lodged in his old quarters on Wednesday last, having been captured at the railroad depot in Pittsburgh. If he can be kept until the April court, he will receive free transit to Allegheny, where he will be provided with board for a number of years.

The water has disappeared from several wells in Huntingdon, but holds its own in the whisky.—*Democratic Watchman.*

We suppose the editor knows whereof he speaks, as whisky is said to be his common beverage.

A freight train, of twenty seven cars, loaded with marketing, was run into the river, about a mile and a half above Huntingdon, on last Friday, caused by a broken rail. Butter and eggs were at a discount in that locality for a short time.

We know of no better way for a man of means to make money than by erecting a number of small houses and selling them upon easy terms to men of moderate income. The demand for such houses is very great, and promises to be far greater.

The *Journal*, over at Huntingdon, says it booked *nine subscribers* the other day, but has room for more. If it hasn't, it had better give up the ghost. Nine subscribers won't keep a paper going long.—*Dem. Watchman.*

That's so; but sixteen a week, for a year and more, *will* "keep a paper going." Our fix exactly.

An exchange warns people in regard to the danger of borrowing newspapers and not subscribing for them. It assures its readers that borrowing their neighbors' newspapers is not safe, and it adds: That it once knew a poor, but honest man, who borrowed a paper, innocently and inadvertantly, from a wholesale neighbor. Fatal act! That terrible contagion, the small-pox, was conveyed insidiously into the fibres of the sheet. Of that extensive and interesting family, a doting father, a fond wife, several intelligent and heroic sons, thirteen lovely daughters, two popular mothers-in-law, and three beautiful aunts—not one remains to tell the tale.

To Whom it may Concern.—*Laws Regulating the Sale of Spirituous Liquors.*—Persons to whom a license may be granted:

1. The applicant for a hotel of saloon license must be a citizen of the United States.

2. He or she must be of good repute for honesty and temperance.

3. At least twelve good citizens of the ward or township must sign the petition, stating to the court that the place is necessary for a hotel or saloon for the accommodation of the public, and that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, and is of good repute for honesty and temperance.

5. The applicant must give a bond, with two sureties, conditioned for the faithful observance of all laws relating to the sale of liquor, and, upon the violation of any such laws, the bond to be forfeited.

Any person or persons may object or remonstrate against the granting of a license upon the ground that the applicant is not a fit person to whom a license should be granted, or that the place is not necessary for the accommodation of the public.

Penalties for illegal sale:

1. Every person who sells spirituous or malt liquors, who has not first obtained a license, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon prosecution and conviction, for the first offence shall pay a fine not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars and all costs of prosecution, and upon a second offence shall pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars and all costs of prosecution; and, at the discretion of the court, to be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Saloon keepers under their license have a right to sell domestic wines and malt liquors.

Every saloon keeper who sells gin, whiskey, brandy or other spirituous liquors is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a prosecution and subject to the foregoing stated penalties.

3. No liquor of any kind shall be sold on Sunday by any person and no hotel or saloon-keeper whatsoever shall sell, give away, or allow any liquors to be drank on Sunday on his premises; and every person violating this law may be sued before any justice of the peace for the recovery of a penally of fifty dollars, one-half thereof to go to the person owning and the other half to the guardians of the poor; and also every such person is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a prosecution, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one-hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than sixty days.

4. Every person wilfully furnishing intoxicating drinks by sale, gift or otherwise to any person of intemperate habits, to a minor, to an insane person, or to a person when drunk, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and to be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than sixty days, and pay all costs of prosecution; and every such person shall also be held civilly responsible for any injury to any person or property done in consequence of such furnishing of liquor.

5. Any person being drunk in the street or public road may be arrested and fined five dollars.

6. Every person who sells liquor to any person who drinks the same on the premises where sold and becomes thereby drunk, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for every such offence; that is, for permitting drunkenness at a hotel or saloon.

7. No hotel or saloon-keeper shall employ an intemperate person as a servant, and for every such offence the penalty is not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars and costs.

8. Any member of the family or blood relation of an intemperate person, or any overseer of the poor, or any justice of the peace, may give distinct notice, verbal or written, to any liquor seller not to furnish any liquor to such intemperate person; and every such liquor vender, in violation of such notice, shall furnish liquor, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars, and every such person is civilly responsible for any injury done to any person or property by reason of such furnishing of liquor.

9. Every minister of the gospel and magistrate, for marrying intoxicated persons is liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, and at the discretion of the court to sixty days' imprisonment.

10. Every constable of every township and ward shall make a report at every court of quarter sessions—being at January, April, August and November courts—under oath, whether within his knowledge there is, or whether he has been notified in writing of, and violation of any liquor law in his ward or township. The notice in writing, must be signed. And if any constable violates his duty in this respect, or violates this law, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is liable to a fine of fifty dollars, costs of prosecution, and to an imprisonment not less than ten, nor more than thirty days.

11. At liquor stores no less quantity than one quart is to be sold, subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and costs.

12. In suits for claim of liquor account it is a good defence against the whole claim if the liquor is vitiated or adulterated.

13. No action shall be maintained or recovery had in any case for the value of the liquor if sold in violation of law.

An Ancient Piece of Paper Currency.—Mr. T. A. Smelker, of Germany Valley, this county, sent us, one day last week, by the hands of Hon. Wm B. Leas, of Shirleysburg, a piece of ancient paper currency, which we prize very highly. The face of it contains the following inscriptions, printed in bright red letters:

"Thirty Shillings. [No. 700]. This Bill by Law shall pass current in New Jersey, for *Four* Ounces, *Seven* Pennyweights and *Twelve* Grains of Plate. April 16, 1764. Thirty Shillings.

[Signed] Rich. Smith,
Tho. Johnston,
S. Shrimner."

Through the centre there is a column of crowns, and on the left hand end "New Jersey" is engraven, while a coat of arms occupies the lower left hand corner. The reverse side is covered by a big leaf, surrounded by a border of stars and crowns. On the left hand end is printed "Thirty Shillings. To counterfeit is Death." While on the right hand end there is an imprint: Woodbright, New Jersey, Printed by James Parker."

New Arrangement.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Smucker, Brown & Co., have greatly enlarged their facilities for the manufacture of Furniture of all kinds, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at reasonable rates. They have also a splendid hearse, and will make undertaking a specialty. All work turned out by this firm can be depended upon as being first-class. Call at their room No. 618, Hill street, and examine samples.

A full line of ladies and gents chains, charms, pins and rings at No. 420, Hill street.

Game Laws of Pennsylvania.—The following synopsis of the game and fish laws of this State has been carefully compiled by W. C. Smith, Esq., of Bedford, and we publish it for the benefit of those of our readers who are interested in such matters

DEER.

It shall not be lawful for any person to kill, hunt or take by any device, means or contrivance whatever, sell or expose for sale, have unlawfully in his possession, or worry or hunt with hound or dogs, any deer or fawn between the 31st day of December, in any year, and the first day of September, in any year. Provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to tame deer or those kept in parks.

Any person violating the foregoing provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall likewise be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

PHEASANTS, PARTRIDGES, TURKEY, SQUIRRELS AND RABBITS.

No person shall kill or have unlawfully in his possession or expose for sale, any ruffed grouse or pheasant, between the twentieth day of December and the first day of August, or any quail or Virginia partridge between the twelfth day of December and the first day of October, or any wild turkey, between the first day of January and the first day of October, or any fox squirrel or gray squirrel or rabbit, between the first day of January and the first day of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird or squirrel so killed unlawfully and in possession, or exposed for sale.

WOOD COCK.

No person shall kill, capture, take or have in his or her possession, any woodcock between the fifteenth day of November and the fourth of July, under penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed or had in his possession or exposed for sale.

INSECTIVEROUS BIRDS.

No person shall at any time, kill, trap or expose for sale or have in his possession after the same is killed, any night hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin, or starling or any other insectiverous bird, nor destroy or rob the nest of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale, and for each nest destroyed or robbed.

HUNTING ON SUNDAY.

There shall be no shooting, hunting or trapping on the first day of the week, called Sunday, and any person offending against the provisions of this act, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five nor less than five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail where the offence was committed, not less than ten days nor more than twenty-five days for each offence.

TRAPPING BIRDS.

No person shall at any time feed, bait or build blinds for the purpose of killing or to trap or snare any wild turkey, ruffed grouse or pheasant, quail or Virginia partridge or wood cock, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so taken, trapped or snared; *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent individuals or associations for the protection, preservation and propagation of game from gathering alive by net or traps, quails or Virginia partridges, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over winter, from the fifteenth day of November to the first day of January, and for no other purpose whatever.

FISH—BLACK BASS.

It shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch or kill, by any means or device whatsoever, any black bass in the Delaware or Susquehanna rivers, or any of their tributaries, until the first day of August, A. D. 1873; *Provided*, That the accidental taking of black bass shall not be construed as a violation of this Act, if the same shall be immediately returned alive into the said rivers and tributaries. The fact of any person having such black bass, in their possession, shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of their having been taken from said rivers or tributaries in violation of this act. Any person violating the above provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, pay a fine of five dollars for each and every fish so taken or had in possession, without being able to prove that they were not taken from the said rivers or streams, and in default of the payment of such fine to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a term of ten days.

PIKE.

The species commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, pike, perch and jack salmon shall henceforth not be taken in any of the streams meant to be included in this act, during their spawning time, this is to say between the first day of February and first day of June in any year; and the mode of proof of such taking and the penalty for the same, shall be the same as in the in the case of black bass.

TROUT.

No person shall at any time, with intent so to do, catch any speckled brook trout or any speckled river trout, with any device, save only with a hook and line; and no person shall catch any such trout, or have any such trout in possession, save only during the months of April, May, June, July and the first fifteen days of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each trout so caught or had in his possession; but this section shall not prevent any persons or corporation from catching trout in water owned by them, or upon their premises, to stock other waters in any manner or at any time.

DRUGGING FISH.

No person shall place in any fresh water stream, lake or pond, without the consent of the owner, any lime or other deleterious substance with the intent to injure fish, or any drug or medicated bait with intent thereby to poison or catch fish, nor place in a pond or lake stocked and inhabited by trout or black bass any drug or other deleterious substance, with intent to destroy such trout or bass, nor place in any fresh water pond or stream stocked with brook trout, any pike, pickerel, black bass or red bass, or other pisciverous fish, (salmon excepted) without the consent of the owner of the land upon which the pond or stream is situated. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall in addition thereto, and in addition to any damage he may have done, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

FISHING WITH SEINES.

It shall not be lawful for any person to fish with seines in the waters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata river and its tributaries, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence.

FISH BASKETS.

The Sheriff of the county is authorized and required to declare fish baskets and brush nets common nuisances in the rivers of Susquehanna and Juniata and their tributaries, and on failure of the owners to remove them, the Sheriff shall destroy or remove them himself.

If you want good and fresh Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Apples and Cocoanuts, go to C. M. Africa's, No. 420, Hill street.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors for the week ending March 5, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by COX & COX, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Device for Cutting off Tubes, W. H. Downing, Shamburg.

Bed Bottom, S. Gissner, Pittsburgh.

Railroad Crossing, W. B. Hunter, Erie.

Casting Car Wheels, J. Segmuller, Pittsburgh.

Drawing Knife, W. Braday, Mt. Joy.

Check Protector, J. Adair, Pittsburgh.

Cultivator, J. E. Byern, Butler.

Mold for Making Lamp Chimneys, E. Detheridge, Pittsburgh.

Knitting Machine, W. H. H. Hollen, Fostoria.

Exhaust Steam Engine and Force Pump, J. Houpt, Springtown.

Hoisting Apparatus, S. K. Padden, Pulaski.

Water Relief-Valve for Steam Engines, J. Smith, jr., Allegheny City.

Wash Boiler, J. C. Tilton, Pittsburgh.

Turn-Table for Swing Bridges, G. Walters, Phœnixville.

Relief Valve for Steam Air Brake Cylinders, G. Westinghouse, jr., Pittsburgh.

Steam Power Air Brake and Signal, G. Westinghouse, jr., Pittsburgh.

Steam Air Brake, G. Westinghouse, jr., Pittsburgh.

Borough Election.—The election passed off very quietly on last Friday. The only contest appeared to be upon the School Directors. One set of candidates were in favor of a new school house, in West Huntingdon, while the other party as earnestly opposed it. The following is the result:

West Ward.		East Ward.
Judge of Election.		
Samuel T. Brown..... 50		David Black..... 70
Philip Brown..... 74		Mord. B. Massey..... 69
Inspector.		
Wm. I. Steel..... 47		John Flenner..... 68
Wash. Buchanan..... 77		John O. Murray..... 68
School Directors.		
Alexander Elliott..... 59		Alexander Elliott..... 55
Joseph R. Carmon... 28		Joseph R. Carmon... 50
Thomas Burchinell... 93		Thomas Burchinell... 90
William Williams..... 64		William Williams..... 83
Assessor.		
Andrew S. Harrison 123		Andrew S. Harrison 138
Constable.		
L. E. Edwards..... 107		L. E. Edwards..... 108

Notice.—Owing to the rapid increase in the mails and the establishment of many new Post Offices throughout the country, the Post Office Department finds it necessary, in order to facilitate the distribution and to secure a speedy transmission of the heavy mails now passing, particularly over the trunk lines of railroads, to request of the public, that in all cases the name of the *County*, as well as the *Post Office* and *State*, be superscribed upon letters, circulars, newspapers, and other matter to be forwarded by mail.

From the "Lower End."—Odds and ends of local information.—Diptheria is still prevailing in Clay township. Several deaths have occurred lately, among them a son of James Marlin, near Scottsville.

Two deaths occurred in Shirleysburg, on the 1st instant., Mrs. Sophia Harvey and a son of Gwin Harvey.

Samuel Baird, an aged citizen, died in Springfield township, the first week in this month.

Rev. J. W. Evans immersed five persons in Germany Valley on the 3d inst., as the result of a protracted meeting held there.

Dr. Benj. F. Green, of Scottsville, has returned home from Philadelphia, having graduated, on the 9th inst., at Jefferson College. He is now prepared to hang out his shingle, when a favorable opening offers. Dr. Green is an intelligent young man, was a close student and no doubt will make a skillful physician.

Shirley township is ahead for fox scalps, Harry Baird and Isaac Wilson having killed twenty six foxes this winter; David Long not quite that number.

John Latherow, on the 12th inst., had several of his neighbors, with their teams, to help him move in Germany Valley. After the wagons were unloaded, the horses in two of the teams took fright, swept through the garden on the premises, breaking the wagons, and tearing the harness, and injuring some of the horses. And the horse in the spring wagon, in which Mrs. Latherow and children were, ran off, capsizing them, but without injuring them.

The engineers of the East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company, have finished their surveys and estimates, and sent their profiles, drafts, &c., to headquarters, and we expect soon to hear the whistle.

Aughwick.

March 15, 1872.

Mr. Editor.—I promised you in my last, a letter from this place, where I arrived—well no matter how.

Find Shirleysburg to be a village of say, four hundred inhabitants, of which from seventy to eighty are voters; contains the county Almshouse, where our good natured and economical poor directors meet from time to time; this house and farm never were in better condition than now, and notwithstanding the opinion of "Occasional" in your last, things appear to be moving on, improvements being made on the farm in the shape of post and rail fences, drains, etc. In the town I find three churches, parsonages, stores, shops, a printing press, tannery and all things else requisite to make an A No. 1 town. The ladies too, should not be forgotten, for in walking through the town you see so many of their smiling faces that it would be doing the town (and them) great injustice not to mention.

In a political point of view according to the last election returns this district stood six republicans to five democrats.

Here reside Hon. F. H. Lare, our efficient and gentlemanly Assemblyman, and Judge Leas, whose letters in your paper while on an European tour last summer so interested and instructed your numerous readers.

Being beautifully situated, in a level country and the centre of numerous roads from the surrounding valleys, this town will make quite a point along the contemplated railroad. This road is located through a grave yard at the north end of town, but a bill will this winter be passed allowing the company to raise and remove the dead interred therein. A petition for the passage of this bill met with little opposition.

Politics are beginning to attract attention; Davis and Black's chances for election being ventilated and Gen. Grant's prospects for renomination and election considerably discussed. Hon. John Scott's nomination with Grant would meet with approval. The writer was told that two influential citizens of this place, who, for the occasion, we shall call M. and N., —the one a Republican, the other a Democrat, —have made the following agreement concerning the coming Presidential election: If Davis and Parker are elected Mr. M. is to procure 250 pounds of fresh fish and draw them around in a hand-cart in this town, while Mr. N. accompanies him with a horn, sells the fish and pockets the money. If Gen. Grant is renominated and elected the gentlemen change places, and the scene is transferred to your town. In either case the loser to entertain the winner and his friends. Hope Mr. M. will have no trouble in selling the fish in your place; for such will undoubtedly be the case.

While strolling through town yesterday I noticed some men engaged in pruning the vines of an extensive vineyard, which I afterwards learned was owned by a leading church member, and that from the fruit was manufactured considerable "domestic wine." Just then it occurred to me that whatever contains alcohol is dangerous, and should be avoided, no matter where, when, or by whom it presents itself. This alcohol is the enemy of our race. The good it does is not comparable to the harm it does. These "domestic wines" lead to a broader road, and after awhile persons—youths especially—will meet their foe less concealed and free from his soft enchantment. These "domestic wines" are to be found also in the grog shops, especially in the cities, where the young and unwary are drawn in by the appearance of respectability. Here they find a little currant wine or other "purely domestic," therefore it is claimed to be perfectly harmless. They drink, drink again, and the road thereafter need not be explained. "Domestic wine" is the indirect cause of these persons becoming habitual drunkards and eventually lost!

"If all the folks in Adam's race,
Drank Adam's Ale in whisky's place,
Whisky mills would soon play out,
And little Brown Jug' go 'up the spout.'"

Expect to be in Orbisonia next week.

Argus.

Shirleysburg, March 16, 1872.

Don't fail to give C. M. Africa a call, as he sells cheaper than the cheapest.

The people are not slow to learn *Howe* they can save from $23 to $28 in the purchase of a first-class Sewing Machine. They get the Home Shuttle from M. M. LOGAN & CO., over the Union Bank. [feb.28,'72.–4t.

For Sale—The Bee Hive Grocery and Candy Manufactory. The business is good, and the only reason for selling is on account of bad health. Apply or address N. S. Corbin 111 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. [28tf.

Robt. U. Jacob & Co., are now prepared to furnish Anthracite and Broad Top Coals, in any quantity, at short notice. Anthracite coal of all sizes and best qualities constantly on hand, also the "Barnet" Broad Top Coal mined and shipped by themselves and which they guarantee to give satisfaction. A stock of Limeburners coal of best quality on hand which will be sold low. Office, 105 Fourth street. [21june1871.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

"How to go West."—Forty years ago, Illinois was as far West as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of Progress and Improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid Line of Railroad.

This line of Railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R., and running through Burlington, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other Railroads running from those cities.

Always go "By way of Burlington," and you will sure to be right.

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the question "How to go West?" by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Accommodations, rates of Fare, and other interesting items, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. tf.

Foundry for Sale on line of Railroad, in one of the best agricultural regions in Pennsylvania. For information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK, Huntingdon, Pa. mch13,'72-tf.]

Yenter's Hall, Wednesday and Thursday, March 20th and 21st. Grand Thursday Matinee at 4 p. m. Howorth's Triple Combination, IRELAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

In connection with this combination will be found the following artists:

Pat Murphy.....Irish Comedian.
Dan P. Howard.....Dutch Comedian.
Johnnie Egbert.....Female Impersonator.
Charlie Archer.....Pianist.
John Howorth.....Lecturer.

M. E. Howorth, as the Goddess of Liberty in the great Transformation Scene.

Don't fail to go to the Thursday Matinee. Admission 35 cts., Reserved seats, 50 cts. Children to Matinee, 10 cents.

GEO. CRUIKSHANK, Agent.

Marriages.

GREEN—CARVER.—On the 12th inst., at Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa., by Rev. J. M. Rice, Mr. James M. Green, of Huntingdon, Pa., to Miss Jennie M. Carver, of Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

SNARE.—In this place, on the 11th inst., Jotta Willis Snare, aged 14 months.

LANG.—On the 9th inst., at McConnellstown, Ulyses Sidney Grant, son of George and Sarah Lang, aged 6 years, 8 months and 8 days.

HOFFMAN.—On the 10th inst., in Huntingdon, John H. Hoffman, aged about 51 years.

HEFFNER.—On the 14th inst., Loretta, daughter of Abraham and Susan Heffner, aged 11 years and 11 days.

SNYDER.—In this borough, on the 4th inst., Mr. John Snyder, aged 63 years.

KYPER.—On the 12th inst., Anna, daughter of William and Sarah Kyper, aged 7 years and 1 day.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., March 12, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Butter	$ 25	$ 36
Coffee, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@22	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
Eggs		25
Flour, white wheat		7 50
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
Wheat, white, per bush		1 40
" red, "		1 30
Rye		85
Corn		70
Oats		40
Molasses, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½ 7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
Tea, Young Hyson	60@1 25	1 50
" Gunpowder, fine	60@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 30
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
Raisins, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	18	25
" mats	13	20
Prunes	10	20
Currants	12	15
Rice	10	12
Starch	8½	10
Soap	8½	10
Saleratus	4½	15
Buckets, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
Peanuts, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20
Essence Coffee, per gross	4 25 per box	5
Cider, Goshen	17	20
Canned Peaches, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 50	30
" Tomatoes, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" Egg Plum, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" Green Gages, "	4 50	40
" Red Cherries "	4 00	35
" White Cherries "	4 50	40
" Winslow's Corn	3 50	35
" Lima Beans, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" Green Peas, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
Mince Meat	14½	18
Potatoes		50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 11, 1872.

Flour, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	8 00
" Rye	5 00
Corn Meal	4 00
Wheat, white, per bushel	1 55
" red, "	1 45
Corn	80
Rye	1 05
Oats	62

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

Reported by J. Heron Crosman, Banker and Broker, No. 133 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

March 16, 1872—4 p. m.

Gold	1 10½
U. S. 6's, 1881	1 15½
" "5-20," 1862	1 11½
" " 1864	1 11½
" " 1865	1 12½
" " July "	1 11½
" " 1867	1 12½
" " 1868	1 12½
U. S. 5's—"10-40"	1 08½
" Currency 6's	1 14½
" New 5's	1 09½
New York Central R. R.	99½
New York and Erie "	45½
Lake Shore "	93½
Chicago & N. Western Company	78½
Do Do PFD.	92½
Chicago & Rock Island R. R.	1 13⅜
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	61½
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	56⅞
Camden and Amboy "	1 26
Pennsylvania "	58½
Oil Creek and Allegheny "	36½
City 6's (New)	1 00½
Philadelphia & Erie R. R.	26½
Catawissa PFD.	46½
Northern Central R. R.	39½
Money	7 to 9

Market heavy.

New Advertisements.

A HANDSOME MOUSTACHE! Prof. St. Croix's French Compound, the Great HAIR GROWER, will produce a luxurient MOUSTACHE or WHISKERS on the smoothest face. Pleasant to use. Sent to any address on receipt of Fifty cents. H. T. BOND, Chemist. N. E. Cor Tenth and Chestnut Sts., Phila. MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS. MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS. March6,'72–1y.

Administrator's Notice. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Warriorsmark township, on the estate of Catharine Laporte, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JAMES H. LAPORTE, Administrator.
March6,–6t*

Tuscarora Female Seminary will be reopened on Wednesday, April 17th, with a full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. The rooms will be papered and refurnished. The subscriber having an experience of twenty-five years in teaching and in the supervision of educational establishments feels confident that he will be able to render entire satisfaction to his patrons. For circular, with full particulars, address J. P. SHERMAN, A. M., care of Rev. L. B. W. SHRYOCK, Academia, Juniata county Pa. [mch6,–4t.

Wagon and Carriage Making.—Samuel Hamer & Son have entered into a partnership, and will hereafter conduct the business of Wagon and Carriage Making, at the old stand, in Alexandria, where they will be prepared to do all kinds of light and heavy work. The public are invited to give them a trial. All work warranted.

jan.24,'72–3m] SAMUEL HAMER & SON.

Administrator's Notice. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, living in Cass township, on the estate of Philip Taylor, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ANDREW TAYLOR,
Feb.21,1872–6t.] Administrator.

Low Cash Rates!

THE

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED 1850.

ASSETS. $10,000,000

Issues policies of Life Insurance on all the ordinary plans at lower rates than other mutual companies and pays annual dividends increasing yearly. This plan called

DEPOSIT INSURANCE,

lately introduced by this company, is superior to any short term endowment or *Tontine* plan, as it fixes a large surrender value for the policy at the end of any of its current years.

ALEXANDER ELLIOTT, Agent.
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb.21,1872–3m.

New Advertisement.

Notice. All persons indebted to me will make settlement on or before the first of April, as after that date my accounts will be put in the hands of the proper officers for collection, and all persons having claims against me will present them for settlement.

GEO. SCHAFER.
march6,–3t.]

For Sale. A Five-Horse Power Engine and Boiler, with machinery suitable for wagon making, cabinet making, chair making, or any kind of light wood work, will be sold at a bargain. To a good, energetic mechan

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Manures.

COMPOSTS ON THE FARM.—Long experience and observation convince us, that the most profitable labor on the farm, is that of the accumulation of the material for manure which can be found on the premises of every land-holder, and the manufacture of the same into composts with the dung from the horse and cattle stable. In the manner in which the lands in the old states have been mangled for the last half century, the yield therefrom cannot be made to pay for the labor, now of so high cost, and yield a revenue to the owners; consequently it is time lost to attempt to raise crops from land in the condition in which most of our farms are at present, unless a fresh supply of nutriment is furnished to it. It is true those who may be fortunate enough to have ready cash, can purchase commercial manures to effect a renovation of their estates, but alas! how few there are now in that position, the many letters we are daily receiving, congratulating us on again resuming our old editorial positon, too plainly show. Even to those who may have the means, or enjoy the credit to obtain fertilizers, the experience of the last year or two has proved how futile has been their hopes, as the thousands of nostrums offered them have proved almost worthless, and really left the farmer worse off than he was before. We therefore renew our urgent appeal to every farmer, when he cannot attend to other out-door business, to employ every opportunity of hunting up all such materials as are to be found on and near his own premises, to increase his manure heap.

LIME.—Here let us remark, that all lands which have been long in cultivation, will be benefitted, if, in addition to the putrescent manures, a dressing of *Lime* is applied to them. Stone lime will be generally preferred, and if handy is perhaps the cheaper application; but, weight for weight, we have ever believed that oyster shell lime was the more desirable; the calcarions principle is the main advantage in both, but the latter, in addition, contains some two per cent. of *phosphoric acid*—and the same is true of oyster shell marl. When marl, however, is applied, twice the quantity is required to equal the benefits expected from the pure lime. Some fifteen years or more ago, the idea was advanced in the pages of the old *Farmer*, founded on experiments then made by its editor, that the *quantity* of lime most usually recommended and applied at each dressing was unnecessarily large—that ten bushels per acre was amply sufficient, but that this was to be repeated the oftener—that is, for each year, the quantity of lime per acre required was ten bushels, and if the rotation was one of four or five years, 40 or 50 bushels were amply sufficient, the dose then to be repeated. Within the last year or two, Prof. Voelcker, of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in an address before that body, announced the result of a series of experiments which he had been making upon this very point, and they were identical with those advanced in our journal, viz; that all lands must have lime in them, either naturally or applied artificially, but that ten bushels per acre, for each year, was all that was requisite. Moreover, that lime was not a manure of itself, but that it had the effect of bringing into activity the mineral and vegetable materials lying dormant in the soil. However, so that there is not *too much* put on our fields, which many have found to their sorrow is sometimes the case; seize the present opportunity of applying it in such quantities as your purse or convenience will permit, whether it be stone or oyster shell lime, or in the form of marl

ASHES.—If it were possible to obtain wood ashes in sufficient quantities, the advantage would be gained of furnishing, in one application not only lime, but also every other inorganic constituent of cultivated plants. A bushel of good ashes contains about 5½lbs. of real potash, but in leaching them, the greater part of this and of the soda they contain, is abstracted, though the other ingredients retain the same value as before, among which phosphoric acid and magnesia are the most valuable with the carbonate of lime, which makes up the great bulk of the mass. Ashes, therefore, are preferable to lime, applied alone, as they contain all the elements of the inorganic food of plants—but, where there is inert matter in the soil, the lime will, from its power of conversion, or decomposition, have a salutary influence, as is shown by its action upon worn-out fields—and so long as it has subtrances to operate upon, its effect will be beneficial. The liming or marling of land, should therefore always be followed by clover or some other green forage crop, to be turned in. We admonish the farmer to avail of every opportunity of obtaining *ashes*—they ought to be scrupulously saved everywhere, or purchased wherever it is possible to obtain them at a reasonable cost. In the cities and towns, coal is so universally taking the place of wood for fuel, that it is now difficult to obtain much of a supply from this source, but, we again repeat, whenever possible they should be secured. The potash of commerce is generally used in the manufacture of manures, when it is intended to apply them for any particular plant requiring much potash, but the quantity so added we imagine is small, as it is costly; but better purchase it than dispense with its application.

The Uses of Ammonia.

Ammonia, or as it is generally called, spirits of hartshorn, is a powerful alkali, and dissolves grease and dirt with great ease. It has lately been recommended very highly for domestic purposes. For washing paint, put a table-spoonful in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth and with this simply wipe off the wood work; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease spots from any fabric use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting-paper over the spot, and iron it lightly. In washing laces, put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of hot suds. Put in your silverware and wash it, using an old nail brush or tooth brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one teaspoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleansed, rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washfinger marks from looking-glasses and windows put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag, and make quick work of it. If you wish your house plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful will add much to the refreshing effects of a bath. Nothing is better than ammonia water for cleansing the hair. In every case rinse off the ammonia with clear water. To which we would add, that, for removing grease spots, a mixture of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol is better than alcohol alone; and for taking out the red stains produced by the strong acids in blue and black clothes, there is nothing better than ammonia.—*Technologist.*

Now is the time to look about your garden, and make all necessary improvements.

New Advertisements.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED

WOODEN

AGRAFFE.

THE

COMPOUND

REST

PLANK.

THE

FULL

IRON

FRAME.

AND THE

SUSTAINING

IRON

BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to.

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address
nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,
sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	STATIONS.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 28
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 29	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 32
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 29	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: MAIL	PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER	24 MAIL	24 MAIL	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: 1 ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EX. P. PASS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41		N. Hamilton	1001	4 09	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10		Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 29	6 34	11 37	11 26		Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50		HUNTINGDON	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20		Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32		Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40		Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00		Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08		Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22		Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00		Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after th, trains will leave *Harrisburg*, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE	NIAGARA EX.	BUFFALO EX.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 09
Elmira	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua			8 25	8 10
Rochester			9 35	9 20
Buffalo			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFFALO EX	ACCOM'D'N	FAST LINE	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 59
		12 60	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

Dec, 20, 1871. ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.42 and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.25, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m, and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.09 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.10 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m.; returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m, for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8 10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.29,71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELI,
May 28, 71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisement.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

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CIRCULATION 1700.

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HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

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JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for	$300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for	80 " "
" Melodeons for	70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

HENRY & CO'S.
LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY LIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD
Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY,
MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES.
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

W. T. HOWARD, J. H. CLOVER

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop's.
April 5, 1871-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE
CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,

is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
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COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
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COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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